

AUTHORIZING EMPLOYMENT OF TEMPORARY STAFF PERSONNEL
TO INVESTIGATE THE MANPOWER POLICY AND GENERAL
SERVICE POLICY OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOV-
ERNMENT

FEBRUARY 8 (legislative day, JANUARY 29), 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office
and Civil Service, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. Res. 53]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was re-
ferred the resolution (S. Res. 53) to authorize employment of tempo-
rary staff personnel, having considered the same, report favorably
thereon without amendment and recommend that the resolution do
pass.

STATEMENT

There has been widespread disappointment over the failure of the
President to cut nondefense expenditures to the bone, and by the fail-
ure of the Civil Service Commission to adopt a realistic and hard-
boiled manpower policy for the Government. The laws and policies
that prevent the Federal agencies from transferring more of their
experienced employees to the defense agencies where they are urgently
needed should be reviewed and radically revised.

It is the feeling of the Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil
Service that the executive branch of the Government should be able to
get the defense job done more efficiently without the necessity of hiring
hundreds of thousands of additional employees.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT
ON THE SEIZURE OF THE MAIL TRAINS OF THE GOV-
ERNMENT

Presented to the Senate and House of Representatives
January 2, 1901

At the request of the Senate and House of Representatives
and Civil Service Commission the following

REPORT

Presented by J. M. Smith

The Commission on Post Office and Civil Service, to which was re-
ferred the resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives
passed April 1, 1900, relative to the seizure of the mail trains
of the Government, has the honor to submit the following report.

STATEMENT

There has been widespread discussion over the failure of the
Government to secure adequate protection for the mails, and by the fail-
ure of the Civil Service Commission to adopt a suitable and hard-
cored method of selecting the men for the Government. The law and policy
that govern the selection of men for the Government are of such
importance that the Commission has endeavored to make a study of the
subject, and to make such recommendations as may be necessary to
secure the most efficient and reliable results.

It is the feeling of the Commission on Post Office and Civil
Service that the Government should be able to
get the best men for the job, without the necessity of hiring
hundreds of thousands of additional employees.